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WASH. OFFICE**INTERROGATION REPORT**

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COUNTRY : NORTH VIETNAM (NVN)  
SOUTH VIETNAM (SVN)

SUBJECT : Infiltration Stations; Personnel  
and Subordination

DATE OF INFO : 26 December 1967

DATE AND PLACE : 15 January 1967  
OF ACQUISITION : DANANG, QUANG NAM, Vietnam

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**SUMMARY**

Infiltration stations were classified either main or subordinate stations. The main stations issued food, the subordinate stations were simply used as resting places for the troops being infiltrated. The route from NVN to Station 49 in THUA THIEN Province, SVN, was the responsibility of Group 559, commanded by an NVA colonial. In mid 1965, a regiment of Division 320 was deployed along the infiltration route from Laos to Station 49 with the responsibility of protecting the route, infiltrators, and for transporting supplies to storage areas. About a

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four kilometer section of the roadway near A SHAU was laid with steel plates, similar to those used to make airstrips.

1. Infiltration Stations were classified into main and subordinate stations. The former were where the infiltrators would be issued rice and other food, whereas the latter were simply used as a resting place for the troops. From NVN to SVN, the stations were set up at a walking distance of between seven and eight hours apart, which was commonly known as one day's march.
2. In NAM HA Province there were two stations; Station 1 was located either in THANH TAM or THANH HA Village, THANH LIEM District; the exact location of Station 2 was unknown. In NINH BINH Province there were three stations; one was located in the forest of TAM QUY Village (District unknown), one in GIA CHUNG Village, GIA VIEN District; and the last station was in HA LONG Village, NHO QUAN District. In THANH HOA Province there were eight stations, all located in the residential areas; one was in DINH HOA Village, YEN DINH District; the majority of the stations were located in TRIEU SON and NONG CONG Districts. In NGHE AN Province there were five or six stations; half were located in residential areas and the other half in the jungle. In HA TINH Province there were about five stations; the first station was located in a residential area; the second station was located in a forest (location unknown); and the last three stations were located in residential areas. This last station was Station 16\* (\* indicates main stations). In QUANG BINH Province there were altogether eight stations numbered as 17\* and 18 in the jungle, 19 and 20\* (in residential houses) and 22, 23 and 24\* (located in the jungle).
3. In Laos, the stations were numbered 1\*, 2 to 5, 10\*, 11 to 16, 17\*, 31 to 35 and 36\*. Station 10 in Laos was the last place that issued canned meat produced in NVN. From Station 2 to 17, the terrain was comparatively level and the distance between the stations was rather short, therefore the infiltration group could reach their day's destination in five or six hours instead of seven or eight hours as in other areas. All the stations here were located in the jungle.
4. In SVN, beginning from QUANG TRI Province, the stations were numbered 37 to 39. In THUA THIEN Province, from 40 to 44, 45\*, 46, 47\*, 48 and 49. In QUANG NAM Province, stations were numbered 1 to 6 and many more, but these were not known because beginning from Station 6, the infiltration group stopped following the commo-liaison line.
5. Commo-liaison agents said that the infiltration route was divided into two parts. From NVN to Station 49 in THUA THIEN Province, the route was under the responsibility of Group 559 commanded by an NVA Colonel (name unknown). Beginning from Station 1 in QUANG NAM Province, the route was known as the "commo-liaison liberation route" (Đường giao liên Giải-Phóng). According to the commo-liaison agents, in mid-1965 a regiment of Division 320 was sent to SVN, but as the regiment reached half way, the NVN High Command ordered it to deploy all the way from Laos to Station 49 in THUA THIEN Province. The regiment was to build up a strategic route which was called "the front line road" (the road was completed, running down to THUA THIEN Province to lead infiltration groups; to protect the infiltration stations which meant protection for infiltrators; to protect the strategic road and to transport supplies to storage areas in the jungle for use in SVN).
6. During the infiltration, no trucks were seen. The infiltration group seldom walked on the road, but walked mostly on paths sometimes located parallel or running across the road. In an area near A SHAU, a portion of the road about

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four kilometers was laid with steel plates; usually used to make airstrips. Also in this area, a lot of wheeled vehicle tracks were seen. Group 559 was composed mainly of natives of HAI DUONG Province; the group had a dispensary and an entertainment team which entertained the infiltration group twice at Stations 14 and 15 in Laos.

7. The infiltration group began to walk in day time from Station 17 in QUANG BINH Province. Also, they were allowed to cook during daytime, but from Station 1 in QUANG NAM Province, they could only cook from 1800 hours on. From this point on, the VC seemed to pay more attention to the smoke; but from this point back to NVN they seemed to pay more attention to the fire.
8. NVA Battalion 339 (Infiltration Group 140) was led by two different commo-liaison agents daily. One commo-liaison agent would always walk together with the battalion commander in the forward element and the other would either walk among the rear or middle elements. All the way from NVN to Station 6 in QUANG NAM Province, most of the commo-liaison agents were natives of NVN. There were probably SVN commo-liaison agents, but they were never seen.

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